

## To Northern Advertisers.

In view of the fact that Southern publishers have been awarded to a large extent, by Northern Advertisers Agents, the undersigned thought themselves to such other, that they will insert no advertisements from Northern Agents, unless the money accompanies the order for publication, and then at their advertising rates.

W. W. DAVIS & CO.,  
Proprietors West Tennessee White, Jackson,  
Tenn.

Proprietor Bolivar Bulletin, Bolivar, Tenn.

Look Out.—On the first Monday in January next Sheriff McCarty will sell a large amount of valuable land, improved and unimproved, at the sale and purchase a home.

## Cotton and Its Decline.

Often, during last winter, we cautioned our people against bounding their hopes up on a large yield of cotton; we honestly believed, from the lights then before us, that we were undoing our duty. It was almost an impossibility for the earnings to reach the ears of those who had, for years upon years, contributed to the growth of the great staple of America. Persons who in '66 sold cotton at 40 and 50 cents per pound, could not be made to believe that such a change as is now experienced could possibly be brought about. And even now many intelligent farmers are at a loss to determine why the price of cotton has fallen so low.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1897, and dated Washington, Dec. 2, 1897, places the figures before us, which, upon careful study, cannot fail to convince the most illiterate man among us, that nothing but natural causes have contributed to the downfall of the supremacy of American cotton. From the report in question, which has been carefully prepared from official data, we learn the astounding fact that in 1899 the United States produced 2,936,000 bales of cotton, while Brazil, Egypt, India, China, and all miscellaneous quarters only produced 749,000 bales; and that in 1890 the United States produced 1,162,745 bales, while the countries just mentioned produced 2,886,207 bales, a clear gain in seven years of one million eight hundred and forty three thousand two hundred and ninety three bales; while the crop of this country was actually reduced 123,255 bales. The figures above given ought to be sufficient evidence to prove to the most obstinate that Southern farmers can never again, tax on or tax off, monopolize the cotton trade of Europe, and for fear that enough has not been already shown, we repeat from the same report the additional fact that for ten months of the year 1897, the imports of cotton into Great Britain were:

From Brazil, Egypt, India, China, and other foreign ports, 4,356,250  
From the United States, 4,188,024

According to the official document from which we quote, ten years ago the contribution of the United States to the European supply was fully *five-fifths* of the total amount; now it is *considerably less* than the receipts from other sources. To the man who has foregone, the facts and figures given above will be of great profit to the one who has not, another season is the dear school of experience must be submitted to. We sincerely hope and trust that our people will not be led into the belief that the lifting of the tax on cotton grown *after this year* is a step towards their redemption from the difficulties that surround them. Infinitely better would it be for the Southern people if Congress would double or triple the cotton tax. This may, to some, be very strange language, but let those who shake their heads and question the assertion, remember that "the truth is powerful and will prevail." Especially let it be borne in mind that farm labor in all foreign countries is not one-fourth as high as it is in the South; here, it costs not less than 75 cents per day to feed and clothe a hand, while in Egypt, India or Brazil, it does not average over 125 cents. Until the price of provisions are lowered labor will rule high; as long as cotton is produced, to the neglect of provisions, we cannot, as a people, ever expect to compete with those countries that are now standing in the great markets of the world with fair samples of the fleecy king as was ever produced in the United States. One way, and one way only, can the Southern people ever derive a profit from the growing of cotton: become in every particular self-sustaining; this is the great corner stone; then, as an additional farm product, grow cotton to the extent of our home consumption; double the laboring force in the sugar and rice plantations. This plain and simple policy, pursued for five years, will enrich the South far beyond what she possessed even in the days of slavery; will turn the tables, make us an exporting instead of an importing community, and will be the means of lifting us from dependency to deputation; that is, we can say what we will take for our products instead of having to conform to the figures of an extortioner. If you desire prosperity, let cotton alone; if you love independence, grow grain, raise stock, open your eyes to the great benefits to be derived from the support of home enterprises, home manufacture and home fashions; teach your children the abominations of Parisian styles, and teach yourself from practice, the great truth that Southern people can live and prosper if the hog cholera does not kill the pork pen of Cincinnati on the latest arrival from Europe fails to bring details of the foolish fashions that prevail in the Courts of Europe. Cotton has failed, and great was the fall thereof.

Rev. Francis P. Mulhally will deliver a sermon in the Presbyterian Church, to-morrow morning, especially intended for the young. All, however young and old, are cordially invited to be present.

But still over five per cent. of the entire area of the Southern States is annually cultivated. Plenty of room for farms and farmers yet!

## DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

### Over Fifty Persons Burned to Death.

A telegram dated Buffalo, N. Y., December 18th, says:

The New York Express train from Cleveland on the Lake Shore road, due here at 12:15 p. m., before leaving there, with two feet in the road on frost, met with a serious accident about three o'clock this p. m. Two rear passenger cars were thrown off the track and rolled over an embankment about fifty feet high, and caught fire, and out of fifty passengers only two escaped, and all left in a mass of blackened and charred remains. The accident occurred at Big Sister's bridge. Further details of the accident say the train was stopped, was fearful. The car which first went over the precipice took fire instantly, and before any person could get to it the flames had made rapid headway, and in a few moments it was all ablaze. Those passengers who did not perish in the fire, were rescued by the fire engine, and then at the assistance they could, but only some four or five persons were saved from the burning car. While a portion of the passengers who had escaped injury gave their attention to the burning cars, the others, who were not injured, were rescued by the fire engine, and then at the assistance they could, but only some four or five persons were saved from the burning car. While a portion of the passengers who had escaped injury gave their attention to the burning cars, the others, who were not injured, were rescued by the fire engine, and then at the assistance they could, but only some four or five persons were saved from the burning car.

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## Facts for Creditors of Bankrupts.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are interested we publish the following facts:

All proofs of debts against the estate of a bankrupt, made before a register, must be made before a register, and the same with the register having charge of the case, they will not be allowed a share of the bankrupt's property and estate.

If the debt is an open account, or is shown by notes or judgment, the same must be exhibited to the register by creditor and must be verified by a deposition in writing, on oath, setting forth the demand, the consideration, etc., etc. The register has blanks for this deposition, and will charge from \$1 to \$1.50 for taking such proof.

The creditor or claimant must testify, always, unless absent from the United States, or prevented by good cause, in his own case. No creditor can oppose the discharge of a bankrupt, or have any standing in court, unless he proves his claim.

The validity of a discharge in bankruptcy cannot be successfully contested by creditors of a bankrupt on the ground that it was fraudulently obtained, if the fraudulent acts were known to those creditors before the granting of the discharge.

A discharge in bankruptcy releases the bankrupt from all the debts, claims, liabilities and demands which were or might have been proved against his estate in bankruptcy. Unless credits appear before the register within the time specified to select an assignee, with their debts proved, it will devolve upon the register to appoint such an assignee.

Creditors can prove their debts at any time after a discharge is granted in court and before a discharge is granted. The assignee reports to the court (the register) within twenty days after assuming an assignment of a bankrupt's estate, the articles set off to the bankrupt as exempted. Creditors may take exceptions to the assignee's determination within twenty days after he files his report.

Creditors desiring to have a bankrupt examined, touching his estate, may obtain an order for such an examination by making affidavit, and paying the register his fees, and paying all costs occasioned before said motion and examination.

The Mobile Times says that four young children of Mr. Woodall, living on the corner of Spring Hill road and Broad street, died recently from the effects of eating painted candy.

During the prevalence of the yellow fever in LaGrange, Texas, last summer and fall 201 persons died of the disease.

## MARRIED.

BAHNEAU-GRUBB.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Grand Junction, Tenn., on the evening of December 18th, by the Rev. Mr. P. W. McHenry, Mr. W. E. Hall, of Bolivar, Tenn., to Miss M. H. Grubb, of Bolivar, Tenn.

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## FOR SALE.

One wagon, two fine mules, and regally, and a lot of other goods, for sale. Apply to J. W. McHenry, Bolivar, Tenn.

## Dr. J. L. Mewborn, DENTIST.

Having located in Bolivar, respectfully solicits professional services to the public. Dr. J. L. Mewborn, Bolivar, Tenn.

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